

The Sun

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT ON SUNDAYS.

Copyright, 1907, by The Sun Publishing Company.
Printed at the Sun Printing Office, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

Subscription prices: In Advance, \$5.00 per Annum; In Advance, \$1.00 per Month; In Advance, \$1.00 per Quarter; In Advance, \$1.00 per Six Months; In Advance, \$1.00 per Year.

Published for the Proprietor, The Sun Publishing Company, by J. M. G. Smith, at the Sun Printing Office, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

The Sun Publishing Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

amount of money out of all proportion to the value of the property. These agents have been known to the government of the Republic of China by their efforts to bring about a settlement of the Chinese claims. It may be said that the Chinese are not entitled to compensation, but there are two points to be considered in this connection. First, the Chinese are not the only ones who have been injured by the Boxer movement. Second, the Chinese are not the only ones who have been injured by the Boxer movement.

The impression created by these incidents upon the Chinese mind was one of deepening despair and reflection and comparison, and accounts for the warm, almost hysterical, reaction with which Secretary Tse was received at Shanghai. There are still other reasons why the representative of a friendly republic should be just now persona grata. There is no longer any doubt that China is on the verge of a political reorganization, which is certain to be viewed with sympathy in the United States. A certain amount of local self-government, as far as villages and small territorial subdivisions are concerned, the Chinese have always possessed, but now for the first time since the unification of China in the third century B. C. can they look forward to taking an active part in the central government, as regards not only administration but legislation also. The Emperor Regent has summoned to Peking his two ablest Viceroy, together with other progressive statesmen, and having enrolled them among his most trusted advisers has ordered the Council of State to draw up as speedily as possible the draft of a Constitution, which, among other far-reaching reforms, should concede to her subjects a considerable part in the framing of the imperial laws. The Chinese feel instinctively that a more which aims at the moral, social, intellectual and economic regeneration of their country will receive but lukewarm commendation from those Powers which at heart desire the dissolution of the Middle Kingdom, but that in their effort for self-rule and self-development they can depend on the United States for honest approval and encouragement.

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that Secretary Tse should have had at Shanghai a welcome such as the spokesman of no other Power would be likely to receive.

New Light on Venezuela.
A very interesting and important publication is that just made by the Venezuelan Government through the medium of its official organ, *El Constitucional*. The correspondence between our Minister, the Hon. WILLIAM W. RUSSELL, and Señor DR. JOSÉ DE J. PAUL, Minister for Foreign Affairs at Caracas, discloses quite clearly the contentions set up by this Government on behalf of the New York and Bermudez asphalt concern, the Orinoco and Manoa companies and various private claimants, such as TERSBELL, CHICHELD and JACRETT. It also discloses with equal clearness the attitude of Venezuela in the premises. Students of contemporary events will find profit in a careful analysis of these revelations, though it may puzzle thoughtful and fair minded men to extract material for national pride from the process.

For the present it may be enough to say that the record sheds very little lustre upon our latter day diplomacy. As has already been suggested in these columns, the United States Government can ill afford to pose as a patron of the asphalt company, while so far as regards the Orinoco and other grievances of like nature, it is conclusively shown that they have been submitted to arbitration under the Washington protocol signed by the Hon. JOHN HAY, then our Secretary of State, and that Venezuela's refusal to reopen the question of the decision of the Venezuelan-American mixed commission finds abundant justification in Mr. HAY's own ruling in the case of Salvador.

It is interesting to consider Mr. HAY's declaration to the Minister of Salvador: "A failure to comply with the award would, moreover, involve a grave discourtesy to the eminent arbitrators who sat in the case, and a serious injury to the cause of arbitration."

On the other hand, it might be worth while to discover the causes of this sudden revolution in our code of international morals. Of course it is not conceivable that, having preached righteousness to Salvador when it served our purpose, we are now bullying and browbeating Venezuela on the same score. A more creditable explanation is not, however, visible to the naked eye in the lights now before us, and for that reason if for no other we trust the publication may stimulate inquiry.

For the rest, it would appear that our diplomatic solicitudes have more recently reached out beyond mere predatory and delinquent corporations harrying a friendly State and enveloped in at least one instance a foreign criminal who has no proper claim upon us whatsoever. This is another inviting field of inquiry in which industry and intelligence may perhaps find rich reward. There still remain quite a number of conundrums in connection with Venezuela which honest and decent men in this country would like to solve.

The Musical Season.
HEINRICH CONRAD has returned from Europe ready to take up the reins of operatic management which fell from his hands by reason of illness last autumn. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, a accepted hermit, wrapped in the solitude of his own originality, sits on his throne in West Thirty-fourth street, brooding on mighty operatic enterprises. WALKER and FRANK DAMROSCH, the Castor and Pollux of the local concert world, prepare for vast enterprises with choruses and orchestras. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, with one-sixth of its membership entirely new, is drilling under the Caesar of conductors, KARL MUCK, while MODERAT ALTSCHULER, conductor of the Russian Symphony Orchestra, modestly announces that he has secured all the novelty output of Russia up to the present time.

The old half of the Kneisel Quartet is trying to initiate the new half into the

secret of buttering dry moderation with a spoon. These various evils and others with which New York is afflicted will doubtless be remedied in the course of time. The most serious of the ills of the city are the result of the action of the city government, and the city government is the result of the action of the city government.

The Fall of the Portico.
The Hon. JOHN W. BROWN has not been concentrated for District Attorney of Suffolk county, Mass. He expected nothing from the previous and crowded generation of Boston Democrats. He will concentrate himself, and if Boston has any pride or gratitude she will be ready to elect him to the office.

When we reflect that Boston stands alone every day with the tread and call of heroes, patriots and statesmen like Mr. McKim, Mayor Fane, the Hon. Theodore Tilton, William Brewster and the Hon. Charles F. Johnson, we feel humbly, and even bitterly, the immensurable intellectual and moral supremacy of the three-tilled capital.

To the nation at large the recreation of a Massachusetts pilot's license may be a small matter, but to the man himself it is a big one. The family, too, may feel concern. Pilot Nichols of the *Paul Henshaw* handled his boat during the Presidential parade down the Massachusetts in a way to alarm the distinguished visitor, who demanded, or demanded that the license of Nichols be revoked.

We have become so accustomed to the spectacle of Mr. ROBERTS commanding everything in the Federal service that a hearing for the unskilful pilot seemed to be superfluous and almost impertinent. But there was a hearing before a board of steamboat inspectors, as the law requires, and thirty of the oldest pilots on the river testified in favor of Nichols. Pilot HENNING, who navigated the steamboat which bore the President, swore that the *Henshaw* did not cross the bow of the *Massachusetts*, as Mr. ROBERTS had stated. Another pilot, McCLELLAN of the *Alton*, gave it as his opinion that the victim of Presidential displeasure did not make "a bad move" all the way from Cairo to Memphis.

Nevertheless the man's license is gone, and the inspectors would not have revoked it "except for the order of the President, which gave them no alternative." Nichols, however, has a right of appeal under the Federal statutes, and the sturdy river men insist that he must exercise it. But have they considered that the right of appeal may be snatched from NICHOLS by a stroke of the pen?

Another candidate on the Bartlett ticket has refused to be associated with the General in his mission to redeem Massachusetts. The milkmaid who was nominated for Secretary of State has added insult to injury by saying publicly:

Every Democrat whom I have met in Western Massachusetts feels ashamed of the action of the order of the disaffected gathering at Springfield. I could not in justice to myself or the party associated with me on the ticket that was nominated by fraud and violence.

Meanwhile Mr. HENRY M. WHITNEY, who has lost only one candidate for his ticket, thrives on martyrdom. He is speaking bravely and with a full and resonant voice and making all Massachusetts from Cape Cod to the Taconics sit up and listen to his grievance.

If the Lusitania can steam 607 knots in one day all records for the ocean passage must fall before her. If the Mauretania is a faster ship, as her trials seem to indicate, the Germans may have a long and hard stern chase before they to recover the Atlantic championship.

A Sociologist on Business.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—A correspondent writes to THE SUN this morning that business men must be honest, as Roosevelt said. This man does not seem to know that a "business man" cannot be honest; that "business" is fundamentally, radically dishonest; that business men and honest men are contradictory terms. J. CONWAY.
NEW YORK, October 9.

"It Is a Filthy Weed."
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Their being at this time a considerable agitation over the rapidly increasing profits from those who declare that their rights as citizens are encroached upon when walking on the streets and entering and leaving the surface cars by having to inhale the "evil stuff" exhaled from the mouths of tobacco smokers, I desire to add my protest through the columns of your paper to that of other right minded and self-respecting citizens against the continuance of this outrage upon public decency and against the rights of citizens who are entitled to breathe pure air unimpregnated with tobacco smoke.

Let people of courage come out flatfooted against this gross evil and these tobacco dopers will, through shame if not through a sense of manhood, seek to hide themselves in a common den, where they rightly belong, instead of being at large to annoy refined people.

If the Board of Health were alive to its duty, the inmates of the home as well as the public would be protected against this gross and harmful evil. With William Lloyd Garrison, let me ask others to join publicly through letters to the press in this work of reformation for the redemption of manhood from the clutches of a womanish habit.

NEW YORK, October 9.
H. V. HILL.

He Won't Go Back to the Baby Class.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Enclosed find a literary curiosity from an independent young American.
NEW YORK, October 9.

A Mysterious Hint From an Ohio Thinker.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: When the true physical nature of rivers and harbors has become better understood, it will perhaps appear that an extraordinarily extravagant amount of Government money was squandered on dredging operations in this country.

What if it should be discovered that with rare exception it was about as futile to undertake an effectual modification of the earth's lithospheric elevation as, for instance, to perform the (ultra-fashionable) surgical operation of appendectomy? CLARENCE MILLER JONES.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 8.

Distribution.
Stella—She puts her head on her heels.
Bella—And wears her pocketbook on her back.

A Lost Art.
From the *Hidden (Ks) Thousand*.
Within the last nine months there have been seven homicides in the county. That seems to be broken all records within our knowledge.

The unusual number of homicides that have occurred in such a short time cannot hardly be accounted for by the fact that there is no case, two or three years ago, when the county was so hot for homicide as it is now. The fact that there has been so much homicide in such a short time cannot hardly be accounted for by the fact that there is no case, two or three years ago, when the county was so hot for homicide as it is now.

Where Is Bob?
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I am on the banks of the Texas. Where is Bob? Bobo of Bobo Station, Yazoo, most successful bear slayer this side of the Sabine River. When Mr. Roosevelt was hunting in Bob's neighborhood he was told that Bob was on the banks of the Texas. Where is Bob? Bobo of Bobo Station, Yazoo, most successful bear slayer this side of the Sabine River.

Contratation.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: "Contratation" is an obsolete word used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the sense of mutual dealing, trading, also the act of contracting or acquiring. It is found in Holland's "Moralities" (1600) and in Gage's "West Indies" (1668).

In making the Standard Dictionary this word was omitted, also the act of contracting or acquiring. It is found in Holland's "Moralities" (1600) and in Gage's "West Indies" (1668).

Where the Biggest Development of Horses.
From the *Pull Street*.
The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new.

There is a very great development of horses in the city of New York. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new.

There is a very great development of horses in the city of New York. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new.

There is a very great development of horses in the city of New York. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new.

There is a very great development of horses in the city of New York. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new.

There is a very great development of horses in the city of New York. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new.

There is a very great development of horses in the city of New York. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new.

There is a very great development of horses in the city of New York. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new.

There is a very great development of horses in the city of New York. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new.

There is a very great development of horses in the city of New York. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new.

There is a very great development of horses in the city of New York. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new.

There is a very great development of horses in the city of New York. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new. The antique series generally represented on the streets of New York is a collection of horse-drawn carriages, some of which are very old and some of which are very new.

THE LINGUISTIC ANARCHIST.
Tricks to Attract Attention by Eccentric Phrases and Forms.
From the *Forum*.
It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

THE LINGUISTIC ANARCHIST.
Tricks to Attract Attention by Eccentric Phrases and Forms.
From the *Forum*.
It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.

It is in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently met with, and there he is a clearly defined type. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms. He is a man who is not content with the ordinary language of his time, but who seeks to attract attention by the use of eccentric phrases and forms.